The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1905 | Vol. XXXIV, No. 49

Christmas Supplies.

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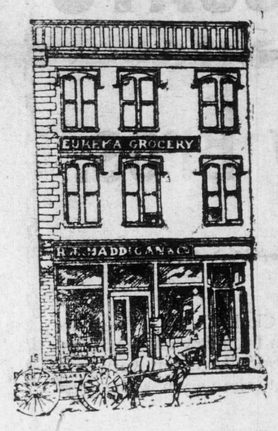
Give us a chance to fill your order for Christmas Supplies. We have now a full line of Raisins, Currants, Spices, Essences, Peels, Icing Sugar, Baking Powder, and all other requirements for Baking. Also a full line of Fruit, Nuts and Confectionery.



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Eureka Tea.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Removed!

We are now open for business in our New Store, two stores west of our old location, where, with increased space and improved facilities, we are in a better position to meet the requirements of our customers than previously.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsteds,	Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas,	Serges,
Tweeds,	Trowserings,

And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

Before Winter Sets In Get Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames in erior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newe Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose $4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

:o:

Enclosed find $4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

"The End Justifies the Means."

The Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Joural describes a trial of extraordinary interest at Cologne, in Germany. The story of it is this: Some twelve or thirteen years ago a Jesuit named Father Paul Hoensbroech determined to leave the Company of Jesus. There was a great scandal when he put his unhappy resolution into effect, and the scandal grew and grew when he joined the Lutheran Church, and went through the ceremony of marriage with a woman, and published a book giving his reasons for leaving the Jesuits. Perhaps the fact that he belonged to good society and inherited the title of Count had something to do with the hubbub, and it is certain that his book made a sensation. Yet the book was not as bad as might have been expected from a renegade and apostate, for in it he spoke of the Society as "an admirable and magnificent institution which aims at the noblest and sublimest ends" (page 303,) and as one "which trains its members to become men of stainless lives." He even goes on to say in the next page: "Especially its moral teaching, so often denouced, is one of absolute purity. Anybody familiar with the works of the Jesuit moralists may easily succeed in extracting from them a long series of resolutions and sentences, which seem to contradict this affirmation—and many of them are really to be rejected. But these opinions are errors of hair splitting minds, and not of perverse hearts. It would be both foolish and unjust to describe these opinions as the moral teaching of the Order. They have been inspired not as has frequently been asserted by a tendency to make the way to heaven broad and easy, but rather by the desire to fix the boundary line, often very thin almost imperceptible, which separates that which is lawful from that which is unlawful."

But as time went on the ex-Jesuit Count sank deeper and deeper into the slough of his apostasy, and ten years later, that is to say in July, 1903, he published a pamphlet with the object of proving that "all the Jesuit moralists theoretically advocated and practically applied the famous maxin: "The end justifies the means."

Ten years had made Hoensbroech extremely rabid, and the mention of the word "Jesuit" had become like a red rag before a mad full. His latest outbreak, however, had a specific cause. Shortly before, a German priest named Father Desbach summoned a public meeting for the purpose of announcing he would bind himself to pay the sum of 2,000 florins to anybody who could bring forward a single text, showing that the Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means. Father Dasbach defined the meaning in which the phrase was to be taken, viz.: that any action which is morally bad becomes lawful when it is done as a means towards attaining a good end. Hoensbroech on May 22, 1903, took up the challenge, and accepted the interpretation. But who was to decide the issue? Both parties agreed that the question should be publicly tried by a German Court of Justice, and Hoensbroech, with the consent of Desbach, brought an action at law against the latter for the recovery of the 2,000 florins. The court at Trevirl declared in the first instance that such a case could not be tried; but the Court of Cologne admitted it on the ground that the matter to be decided was whether Desbach owed the sum of 2,000 florins to Hoensbroech on account of an obligatory promise to pay that sum. After a long preamble the Court announces:

"The Court having to examine whether the extracts quoted from Jesuit writings contain formally (not whether they contain virtually) in any place the maxim that the end justifies the means—in the sense agreed upon — . . . decides that: In the material offered by the complainant in this suit not a single passage is to be found containing the maxim that any action unlawful in itself becomes lawful if done for any good object. All the passages quoted by the complainant from Jesuit writings treat merely of special actions, the lawfulness of which under given circumstances is examined by the Jesuit writers."

The Court then makes a detailed examination of the different passages taken from the Jesuit moralists, Vasquez, Sanchez, Laymann, Castropolac, Escobar, Tamburini and Voit. As a matter of fact, all these and many other Jesuit writers discuss the question whether it is lawful to counsel a man to commit a lesser evil in order to avoid a greater, and they answer the question in the affirmative. For instance, if a person is about to commit a murder and there is no mean of dissuading him except by recommending him to give his victim a good beating instead, they hold that it is lawful to suggest this latter alternative. But they do not proclaim that it is lawful for a man to be at another. This teaching is not by any means confined to Jesuit theologians. The Court of course, concluded by affirming that Hoensbroeck had failed to make good his title to the 2,000 florins offered by Father Desbach. What the real teaching of the Jesuits on the matter is, may be gathered from the following extract of the last issue (October 7, 1905) of the Civilta Cattolica.

"The maxim: "the end justifies the means "may be understood in three senses, viz: "1. A good end justifies and makes good means which in themselves are indifferent, that is neither good nor bad, when the person who uses them acts with an upright intention, according to the sentence of the gospel: "If your eye be single your whole body will be lightsome." Thus he who takes food or drink or rest with the intention of giving glory to God and of strengthening himself in order to serve Him, sanctifies these actions, and renders them meritorious, although in themselves they have no moral significance good or bad.

2. "In the case of scandal, a good end justifies and renders lawful not the direct and formal use of means bad in themselves, but advice to a person to commit a minor evil and with the formal intention of preventing a greater evil; or to permit an occasion of evil, with the intention of correcting or punishing the guilty person; or even to offer a person an occasion of evil, with the intention of attaining an honest end thereby. Thus it is lawful to persuade a man bent upon killing his enemy to give him a good beating instead; to allow a servant to steel in order to catch him in the act, and thus to provide for one's own security and the reformation of the thief; to borrow money from a usurer in order to liberate one's self from serious difficulties.

3. A good end justifies, that is renders good and lawful, bad means, in the sense that an action morally unlawful and wicked becomes good and honest when it is done to obtain a good end; for example, using lying and calumny in order to save the reputation or the life of one's neighbor."

On the first point all are agreed; the third is a culumnious charge of which the Jesuits have been solemnly acquitted by a German Court of Justice. The second is therefore the only point open to debate among sensible persons, and it furnishes some very different matter.

Is it idle to hope that this important decision in favor of the Jesuits will mark the beginning of the end of the long campaign of calumny waged against them almost since their foundation? Hardly, for Jesuitism in the Protestant mind has become synomyous with craft and unscrupulousness, and the word has passed into English language with this meaning, as may be seen from the Standard Dictionary.

Cures at Lourdes.

In the columns of the Paris Univers there have appeared during the past week a number of most interesting letters from a medical correspondent who signs himself "Emmer," giving an account of the prodigies wrought at Lourdes this year on the occasion of the French National Pilgrimage. From these letters we extract the subjoined particulars of some of the more remarkable cases.

The 23 d of August was the day most blessed in cures. Of these one of the most remarkable was that of Marie Therese Merle, aged 3½ years, suffering from cancer of the left eye, diagnosed on 21st March last by four specialists of Toulouse. On 25th April the parents began a novena to Our Lady of Lourdes. On the last day of the novena the terrible pains in the eye suddenly ceased. The parents took the child on pilgrimage to Lourdes on 1st June. On their return home they brought her to the doctors, who testified that the tumor had almost disappeared, and that the retina had reassumed its normal tint. The child is now at Lourdes, where the parents are seeking the granting of the clearing of vision in the eye, which is still somewhat clouded. This case is most remarkable, as the malady is one the progress of which is never arrested, and which ends as a rule in the death of the sufferer. Most noteworthy is the coincidence between the amelioration of the little patient's state and the novena to Our Lady of Lourdes.

Marie V. Rurien, of Paris, aged 32 years, certified by her doctor to be suffering from chronic phlebitis and anæmia (14th June, 1905). For five weeks the patient had been confined to bed with painful œdema of the lower limbs, and had two attacks of hematemesis. Her state slightly improved before coming to Lourdes. There, on emerging from the piscina, she was found to be completely cured. Her case was examined into by Dr. Deplats.

Mlle, Marie Morceau, Paris, aged 21 years, certified by her doctor on 29th July to be suffering from Pott's disease of four or five month's standing, with partial paralysis. The paralysis is cured, but she still suffers some pain.

Mlle. Pierson, Paris, aged 18 years, for the past four years found her sight growing dimmer and dimmer. The specialists, believing that total blindness was her doom, had her admitted to a Blind Asylum, where she learned to read by touch, and to make the articles usually turned out in these establishments. By the help of spectacles she had a faint perception of objects, and could distinguish light from darkness. On Tuesday of last week as the Blessed Sacrament passed before her and the crowd cried, "Jesus, cure the blind," she felt all pain disappear from her eyes. That night a compress moistened with Lourdes water was applied to them, and on waking next morning, the patient was happy to find that her sight had been completely restored, In the presence of the correspondnt she read well at a distance of thirty centimetres with each eye alternately.

Mlle. Marie Lousie Marreau, of Mans, aged 30 years, teacher. This patient's malady had afflicted her for six years, for the two last of which she was unable to earn for herself. She had to enter a local hospital, and then an asylum. Finally she was brought to Lourdes on a stretcher, and the journey was extremely painful. Her agony was complicated by continual vomitings, of which the intensity was not diminished by iced beverages. On the way it was necessary to remove the smallest stones from beneath the wheels of the little carriage in which she was brought, and when on the stretcher six "bran cardiers" had to bear her with extreme care and slowness. Bathed each day in the piscina, her pains remained unchanged until the 22nd August, when after the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, she was borne to the Grotto, where instantaneously the pains completely ceased, and she arose and walked with free step and naked feet (she had come to Lourdes without shoes or stockings) to the Bureau des Constations. She had an excellent night after a plentiful repast.

Mlle. Marie Louise Longwy, aged 31 years, nurse-tender, suffering since January with severe broncho-pneumonia, and spitting of blood. She was obliged to give up her duties from the 15th February. Lying on a stretcher, at the procession of the Blessed Sacrament on 19th August her strength came back to her, and she arose by herself. Medical examination has established the cicatrisation of the old lesions.

Mlle. Martha Perdrix, Paris, aged 8 years, afflicted with coxalgia and heart disease. This poor child was sadly afflicted. She arrived at Lourdes extended on a stretcher, wearing an apparatus in moulded leather to retain the articulation of the hip, and with a thoracic corset. On the 19th August, to the surprise of all, she quitted her stretcher and walked after the Blessed Sacrament borne in procession. She can now walk, run, play, and follow the processions, and her state has grown better from day to day.

Fernand Regis de Sirat, aged 16 years, suffering from tuberculous peritonitis. On 11th July the child lay unconscious, and it was believed his last moments had come. The doctor would not give him anything, believing it useless. The father then sprinkled the child's head with Lourdes water, promising to bring him to Lourdes if he got better. On the day following the child arose and walked. to the stupefaction of all. Since the promise to visit Lourdes all the phenomena of his illness ceased; there was no more pain, and he slept and ate naturally. He has made the pilgrimage, assisted at Mass, walked in the processions, and gone to the piscina. His cure is plainly visible.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days, has yet to buy right; but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wear resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for sample.—Stanley Bros.

Suffered Terrible Agony

FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McInnis, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad [illegible] or bend. I consulted and h[illegible] treat me, but could get no relie[illegible] the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged. In the grim silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right and said, "Would you like a sonata before dinner?"

He gave a start of surprise and pleasure. "Why, yes, thanks!" he said. "I had a couple on my way here, but I think I could stand another."

A Terrible Cough.

Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: I caught a severe cold which settled on my throat and lungs and my friends thought it would send me to my grave, when other remedies failed, Dr. Wood'e Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me.

Miss Withers (showing photograph of herself)—I'm afraid it's rather faded.

Binks (inexperienced, aged nineteen).—Yes, but it's just like you.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Wicked Boy.—Get a pail of water an' come quick! The chicking house is afire an' the hens is so excited with the heat that every one of'em is layin' fried eggs!

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, this remedy contains its own cathartic.

"Do you think that the automobile will displace the horse?" asked the conversational young woman.

"It will," answered the nervous young man as he gazed down the road, "if it ever hits him."

A Druggist's Opinion.

Mr. W. J. Stinson, Austin, Man., writes: "Our customers speak so highly of Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders that it is a pleasure to recommend them to others. They never disappoint but always cure." Price 10c. and 25c.

An English milkman had just finished his morning's round, and as he was returning home he happened to catch the eye of an enlisting sergeant.

"Well, my man," said the sergeant, "would you like to serve the King? It would be the making of you."

"That I would," said the milkman, very excited. "But how much do you think he would like—a pint or a quart?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Stick.
The Kind That Turn To BRONCHITIS.
The Kind That End In CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your druggist and get a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. Goushaw, 42 Claremont Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine, it is so healing and soothing to a distressing cough. We are never without a bottle of it in the house."

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cents, at all dealers.